The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

Mr. Beecher's Farewell to England.

HIS LAST SPEECH IN LIVERPOOL.

English and American Ideas Contrasted.

An Eloquent and Touching Address.

The day before Mr. Beecher's departure from Liverpool on his return home, [Friday, October, 30,) he was entertained at a public breakfast by the Liverpool Emancipation Society. The breakfast was served in St. James' Hall, and three hundred invited guests were present, including several ladies. Mr. C. E. Rawlins having read a farewell address from the members of the society who gave this parting compliment, Mr. Beecher responded with the following touching farewell to England:

"When I get back to my native land, be sure that I shall labor there for a better understanding and for the abiding peace between those two great nations. [Hear, hear and cheers.] I shall go back to represent to my countrymen on fitting occasions what I have discovered of the reasons of the antagonism of England to America in this great conflict; and I shall have to say primarily that the mouth and tongue of England have been, to a very great extent, as the mouth and tongue of old of those poor wretches who were possessed of the devil—not in their own control. [Applause.] The institutions of England—for England is pre-eminently a nation of institutions—the institutions of England have been very largely controlled by a limited class of men, and, as a general thing, the organs of expression have gone with the dominant institutions of the land. Now, it takes time for a great unorganized, and to a certain extent, unvoting public opinion, to create a grand swell that lifts the whole ark itself up [hear, hear and cheers;] and so it will be my province to interpret to them that there may have been abundant, and varied, and wide-spread utterances antagonistic to us, and yet that after all they were not the utterances of the the voice that represented the great substantial heart of England. [Hear, hear and applause.]

NATIONS UNDERGOING CHANGES.

"But there is more than that, sir; rising up higher than party feeling, endeavoring to stand upon some ground where men may be both Christians and philosophers, and looking upon the two nations from this higher point of view, one can see that it must needs be—that it must needs have been as it has been, for it so happens that England is herself undergoing a process of gradual internal change. [Hear, hear.] All living nations are undergoing such changes. No nation abides fixed in policy, and fixed in institutions, until they abide in death. [Hear, hear.] Now changes cannot be brought to pass amongst a free-thinking people as you can bring about changes in agriculture or mechanics, or upon dead matter by the operation of natural laws. Changes that are wrought by the wills of consenting men imply hesitation, doubt, divisions and differences; debate, antagonisms, and change is the vital stage before which always has been the great conflict; which conflict itself, with all its mischiefs, is also a great benefit to society, since it is a quickener and a life-giver; for there is nothing so hateful in life as death; nothing so troublesome against living men as dead men who walk about and do not know they are dead. [Laughter and cheers.]

"It therefore comes to pass that in the normal process of a change such as is now taking place in England there will be parties, divided circles and cliques, with all those aspects and phenomena which belong to healthy national progress and change for progress. Now, it has come to pass that America, too, is undergoing a change. When the rebellion broke out and the tidings rolled across the ocean, everybody said England was for the North at first. (Hear, hear.) I believe so, because before men had time to weigh in the balances the causes that were at work on our side of the water—before they had time to begin thus in England—the Patrician to study what would be the influence on his order of the success of the North; the Churchman what would be the influence of success in the North upon his order and possessions eventually; and the various political parties in Great Britain were asking themselves what would be the result to them if American political sentiments and institutions were imported to this side of the water—before men had time to ponder they were for the North and against the South, because, although the anti-slavery feeling was becoming almost legendary, there was yet enough vitality in it to bring English feeling and sympathy to the North in the first instance. How much more would that have been the case if it had been a living principle.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AND AMERICAN POLICY.

"Up to the time of the Trent affair it is said that England was with the North; but after that event she went the other way. Now that was only the occasion, but it was not the cause. [Hear, hear]. I understand it to have been this, that there were a great many men, and classes of men, in England, who feared, for the reaction and influence the American contest would have upon the internal conflicts of England herself. [Hear, hear]. A great deal of offence has risen, not so much from an underneath conflict between England and America, as from a feeling that England and Englishmen believed the way to defend themselves at home would be by fighting their battle in America. There has been a great deal of ignorance and a great deal of misconception; but that was to be expected. [Hear.] We are not to suppose that the great mass of the English people should approve and adopt and follow up American policy, American history and American institutions as the Americans do themselves; but when to that natural unknowingness by one nation of the affairs of another are added the unscrupulous and extraordinarily active exertions of southern emissaries here who found men ready and willing to be initiated—who compassed the land to make proselytes and then made them tenfold more the children of the devil than they were before; when these men began to propogate one-sided facts, suppressing perpetually, printing every rumor, every telegram, every despatch from the wrong point of view, and forgetting to correct it when the rest came—[cheers]—what wonder then that, finding these easy converts, these emissaries at work, there should have been disseminated by the South through England an immensity of false information? [Hear, hear.]

THE SUPPOSED ANTAGONISM OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

"We will take that into the account. Well, then, take the antagonism there is supposed to be between the commercial interests of North America and of England. It is said that we are two great rivals. One thing is very certain as to the rivalry between Great Britian and America—the day that Great Britain is ready to sail in a fair field and in an open trial, we are not afraid that you will be smarter than we are. [Great applause.] We believe that we can hold our own against even England; and if England thinks she can hold her own against her oldest son on the other side, why should there be any jarring? Why should there be any jealousy? [Hear, hear, and applause.] Are you afraid to try it on the ocean with us? Are you afraid to put Manchester against Lowell? Are you afraid to put Liverpool against New York? All that ought to be asked is fair play? [Applause.] Now there are many men who will always reason from their lower faculties, and such men refuse to see any question except selfishly, enviously, jealously. [Hear, hear.] It is so on both sides of the sea—[hear, hear, and applause]—and such men will always attempt to foster rivalry and make it rancorous. I say that every such man should be, by all honorable men on both sides of the ocean, rebuked and put in his proper place, which is under foot. [Applause.]

"I venture to predict that there is to be yet a commerce on this globe compared with which all that we have now, and all that we ever have had, will be as the size of a man's hand compared with the great cloud that belts the whole hemisphere. [Applause.] Let us strive after a lasting peace, and cease from miserable little nagging jealousies, whether they be trans-Atlantic or cis-Atlantic. [Applause.] The business of England should be to strike those deep chords of human rights that shall bring up the nations of the earth and make them better customers, because they are broader men. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

AMERICAN IDEAS.

"It has always been supposed that American ideas reacting would have a powerful influence and tendency to dissatisfy men with their form of government in Great Britain. This is the sincere conviction of many. [Hear, hear.] England is not perfect. England has not the best political instrument any more than we have. But one thing you may be certain of, that in a nation so conservative, which does not trust itself to the natural conservatism of self-governing men, but fortifies itself as conservative by great institutions, and gives them mainly into conservative keeping—do you think any change would ever take place in England until it has gone through such a seasoning—such a controversy—such a living fight, as that it shall have proved itself worthy to be received? And will any man tell me that, when a principle or truth has been proved worthy, England will refuse to receive it and make any changes required for it? Well, I must say, that if these things come across the sea, and these facts do excite such thoughts, I don't how it can be helped—[a laugh]—but since it is the fact that republican government is cheap, I don't know that it is necessary that you should undertake to take sides with the South and against the North, because if you cut the country in two it will be just so still, there will be just that same example—it will want neither modification nor change.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

"I do not say that our American example will react to the material modification of your internal economy. I have not in my own mind a belief that it will do more than re-adapt the same principles and the future of your economy to a greater facility in use, and more beneficence in practice; but that it will take the crown from the king's head, and change the constitution of your aristocracy, I have not a thought. [hear, hear.] It is no matter what my own private opinion on this subject is, if opinion in England should be just as you feel; for in not another land under the sun is there a royalty and an aristocracy holding power under it standing around as the bulwarks of the throne—not a land that has so many popular benefits accruing under the government; and if you must have an aristocracy, where in any other land can you point to so many, noble politically, but more noble by disposition, by culture, by manliness, by true Christian piety? [Cheers.] I say this not as the friend nor as the adversary of this particular form of government, but I say it simply because there is a latent feeling that American ideas are naturally antagonistic to aristocracy. I believe that monarchy and aristocracy are practically developed in England, are abundantly consistent with the great doctrine that the end of government is for the benefit of the governed. [Applause.] There has also been a feeling that the free Church of America, which might appear to be a rough-and-tumble sort of enterprise, was not the proper form of Church for Great Britain. Well, you are the judges on that point—not we—[laughter];—and if it is not the proper form of Church for Great Britain, we may be sure that Great Britain will not take it. [Hear, hear.]

EFFECT OF THE STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

"When I come, therefore, to look into the interior of English things and feelings and society—and when I see how in the first stage of the conflict you came with your anti-slavery views and for the North, and then in the second stage you ponder lest the struggle should affect your property and interests in the interior of England—I stand at the point of turning, and see that England is going into the third stage—for it takes three parts to form a syllogism—and that it will come to that stage in which you will say, 'This American struggle is not going to affect our interior economy any more than we have a mind to let it, and we will follow our real opinions and manfully sympathize.' [Cheers.] I know of but one or two things necessary to expedite this, and that is, one or two conclusive federal victories, [cheers], or I am greatly mistaken, while England is in her opinions and convictions what she is. Those convictions and opinions of England are like iron wedges, but success is the sledge which drives in the wedge and splits the log, and nowhere in the world are people so apt to succeed in anything they put their hand to as in England; and, therefore, the crowning thing for the North now to complete that returning sympathy and cordial goodwill, is to give the South a thorough drubbing. [Loud cheers.]

THE NORTH EDUCATED BY THE WAR.

"Allow me to say, therefore, just at this point, that while looking at it commercially or sentimentally, the prolongation of that war seems mischievous, it is more in seeming than in reality, for the North has been educated by this war. Like men sent to sea in a ship half built, with just bulwarks sufficient to keep out the water, and having to sail on the voyage and build up their ship as they went, we were precipitated into this revolution and war, and the process of education has been going on—in the battle-field, in the drilling camp, at home among the people while taxing their energies for the maintenance of the war, and there never was such good a schoolmaster as war. [Hear, hear.]

"Terrible the light of his eye—fearful the stroke of his hand. But every month that the end of this struggle is delayed unitizes the North, and prepares the land for that union and peace which require the utter destruction of slavery. [Cheers]. There is an old proverb, 'There's luck in leisure.' Let me transmute that proverb, and say, 'There is emancipation in delay.' [Loud cheers]. And every man here—every commercial man that takes a comprehensive and long-sighted instead of a narrow view of the question—will say, 'Let the war thus linger until it has burnt slavery to the very root.' [Renewed cheers]. While war is as great and a greater evil than you have been taught to think, you have been wrong in supposing it was an evil only, and that God could not, even by such servants as war, work out a great moral result. The spirit of patriotism diffused throughout the North has been almost like the resurrection of manhood. [Cheers].

SLAVERY.

"You never can understand what emasculation has been produced by the indirect influence of slavery. [Hear, hear.] I have mourned all my mature life to see men growing up who were obliged to suppress all true devotion and sentiment, because it was necessary to compromise between the great antagonisms of North and South. Now I take this ground, that if 'Union' meant nothing but this—an abandonment of national power to maintain slavery—Union was a lie and a degradation. [Great cheering.] All over New England, and all over the State of New York, and through Pennsylvania, clear to the very banks of the Ohio, hisses and execrations met this doctrine; and from 1850 to 1860, my cry was, 'Union is good if it is union for justice and for liberty; but if it is union for slavery, then it is thrice accursed.' [Loud cheering.] They were attempting to lasso anti-slavery men by this word 'Union,' and to draw them over to pro-slavery sympathies and to the party of the South by saying, 'Slavery may be wrong, and all that, but we must not give up the Union,' and it becomes necessary for the friends of liberty to say, 'Union for the sake of liberty, not Union for the sake of slavery.' [Cheers.]

"Now we pass out of that period, and it is astonishing to see how men have come to their tongues in the North—['hear, hear,' and laughter]—and how men of the highest accomplishments now say they do not believe in slavery. Not until the siroco came—not until that great convulsion that threw men as with a backward movement of the arm of Omnipotence from the clutches of the South and from her sorcerer's breath—not until then was it that the men of the North stood on their feet and were men again. [Great cheering.] Perish every material element of wealth, and give me the citizen intact: give me the man that fears God, and therefore loves man, and the destruction of the mere outside fabric is nothing—nothing—[cheers]; but give me apartments of gold, and build me palaces along the streets as thick as the streets of London; give me rich harvests and ships, and all the means and elements of wealth, and corrupt the citizen, and I am poor. [Immense cheering.]

THE HEROES OF THE WAR.

"I will not mention to you the other elements. I will not mention to you what moral power is already stored in the names of those young heroes that have fallen in this struggle. I cannot think of it but my eyes run over. They were dear to me, many of them, as if they had carried in their veins my own blood. How many families do I know where once was the voice of gladness, where now father and mother sit childless. How many heirs of wealth, how many noble scions of old families, well cultured, the heirs to every apparent prosperity in time to come, flung themselves into their country's cause, and died bravely fighting for it. [Cheers.] And every such name has become a name of power, and whoever hears it hereafter shall feel a thrill in his heart, self-devotion, heroic patriotism, love of his kind, love of liberty, love of God. [Renewed applause.]

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

"It is not a cunningly-devised trick of oratory that has led me to pray God that England and America shall have an undivided future, and a cordially united one. [Hear, and cheers.] I know my friend *Punch* thinks I have been serving out 'soothing syrup' to the British lion. [Laughter.] Very property the picture represents me as putting a spoon into the lion's ear instead of his mouth, and I don't wonder that the great brute turns away very sternly from that plan of feeding. [Renewed laughter.] If it be an offence to have sought to enter your mind by your nobler sentiments and nobler faculties, then I am guilty. [Hear, hear and cheers.] I have sought to appeal to your reason and also to your moral convictions. I have sought to come in on that side on which you were most good-natured; and I think all men of common sense would have attempted the same thing. I have sacrificed nothing, however, for the sake of your favor—[cheers]; and if you have permitted me to have any influence with you it was because I stood apparently a man of strong convictions, but with generous impulses as well; it was because you believed that I was honest in my belief, and because I was kind in my feelings towards you. [Applause.] And now, when I go back home, I shall be just as faithful with our 'young folks' as I have been with the 'old folks' in England—[hear, hear, and cheers]; I shall tell them something of what I have said to their ancestors on this side.

AN ELOQUENT PERORATION.

"I shall plead for union, for confidence. [Cheers.] For the sake of civilization; for the sake of those glories of the Christian Church which are dearer to me than all that I know; for the sake of Him whose blood I bear about, a perpetual cleansing, a perpetual cloud of strength and stimulation; for the sake of time and the glories of eternity, I shall plead that mother and daughter, England and America, be found one in heart and one in purpose, following the bright banner of salvation, as, streaming abroad in the light of the morning, it goes round the earth, carrying the prophecy and the fulfilment together, that 'The earth shall be the Lord's, and that His glory shall fill it as the waters cover the sea.' [Loud and prolonged cheering.] And now my hours are moments, but I linger because it is pleasant. You have made yourselves so kind to me that my heart clings to you. I leave not strangers any longer, I leave friends behind.

"I shall probably never at any time of life—I am now fifty years of age, and at that time men seldom make changes—I shall probably see England no more but I shall never cease to see her. I shall never speak any more here, but I shall never cease to be heard in England as long as I live, [Cheers]. Three thousand miles is not as wide now as your hand. The air is one great sounding gallery. What you whisper in your closet is heard in the infinite depths of Heaven; what you do in your pulpits in England we hear in America, and what we do in our pulpits you hear and feel here; and so it shall be more and more. Across the sea, that is, as it were, but a rivulet, we shall stretch out hands of greeting to you, and speak words of peace and fraternal love. Let us not fail to hear 'Amen,' and the responsive greeting, whenever we call you in fraternal love for liberty—for religion—for the Church of God. Farewell!"

Mr. Beecher sat down in the midst of loud applause. Rev. Mr. Rees then read an address from the Welsh ministers of Liverpool, condemnatory of slavery, and thanking Mr. Beecher for the talent, courage and consistency with which he had so long struggled for its abolition. Mr. Beecher, in a brief reply, said that he felt a strong feeling of affection for everything Welsh, as he was descended, on his mother's side, from an old Welsh family of the name of Roberts.

The chairman then announced that Mr. Beecher had received numerous kind farewell letters from the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, and other tried friends of freedom. They must now, however, bid him farewell and a long career of happiness and usefulness in his own native land. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Beecher, and the proceedings terminated.

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LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

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COAL OIL;

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AND
CARBON OIL;

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se7 GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

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ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

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Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

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FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

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Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.
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HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COVERLY & HUTCHESON, Proprietors,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
no23m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se14:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.
☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

SIGEL SALOON.

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.
☞ LUNCH every morning. oc28:3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON.

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,

PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no23m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,
(Successors to Leopold Sahl.)
Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,
se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.
se16:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,

FOREIGN LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ REPAIRING done as usual. se7

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

S. H. LUCAS,

Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant,

No. 265 Liberty street,
oc2:3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

Lard Oil Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,

Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GENENA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

GOLD, SILVER and STEEL

SPECTACLES,

FANCY G

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation, Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

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	3 times a Daily. 1 sq	½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	½ sq
1 time.....	$ 60	30						
2 times....	1 00	60						
3 times....	1 25	80						
1 week.....	2 00	$ 1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks....	3 50	1 75	2 40	$ 1 20	$ 1 75	$1 00	$1 20	$ 60
3 weeks....	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month...	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months..	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months..	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months..	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months..	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months..	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months..	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year.....	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

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Administr'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..	$2 25
Marriage Notices.....	5
Funeral Notices, each insertion.....	50

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

THE rebel General Fitzhugh Lee is on his way to Fort Lafayette.

THE demands of the Boston Navy Yard workmen have been granted by the Department at Washington, and their work will be resumed.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Hon. Preston King has gone to Canada, as an agent of the Government, on business relative to the rebel conspiracy.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a bill to make the pay of the Massachusetts colored regiments equal to that of the white troops in the service.

REV. MR. JUNKIN, of New York, on Sabbath morning last, delivered a discourse at the Canal street Presbyterian church, before a congregation of about forty persons, on the subject of "National Levity in time of National Affliction Incompatible with Good Morals and Good Taste." The discourse was short, and principally aimed at the late Russian ball. The reverend gentleman stigmatized that event as an exhibition of the greatest folly, bad taste and extravagance on the part of the American people, while civil war raged among us.

DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM.—We perceive that BARNUM and one of the managers of the New York theatres have declared their intentions to abandon the "dead-head" system altogether. This is right, and the example should be followed by all managers of public amusements. The press, as well as all other parties, should be included in the exclusion from free seats. Admitting members of the press to public amusements indiscriminately is only a cheap method of getting puffs in the newspapers. Managers should act on the same principle as the butcher, the baker or the tailor, and make people pay for what they get, and be willing to pay in return newspapers for their notices.

MUNIFICENCE OF MISS CUSHMAN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has presented to the United States Sanitary Commission, as the aggregate amount of the several benefits she has recently devoted to the sick and wounded, the sum of $8,267. This magnificent product of the genius of Miss CUSHMAN, devoted to the relief of our suffering soldiers, is only the most striking exemplification yet made of woman's power and will to do her full part in the national struggle. Inspired with love and pity. American women have been by their labors and sympathies a real part of the army, and their ranks, under leaders like Miss CUSHMAN, will not break while their sons, brothers and husbands are firm and faithful in the field.

DELAWARE.—The election in Delaware comes off on the 19th instant. The State is being very actively canvassed. Some of the best speakers for the Union cause have taken part in the campaign; among others, Gov. CURTIN and ex-Governor WM. F. JOHNSTON. These gentlemen have done noble service in awakening the State to the importance of sending a sound Union man to the popular branch of the National Legislature. The contest in this State is to supply the vacancy in her Congressional delegation, occasioned by the death of Hon. WM. TEMPLE. The Union candidate is N. B. SMITHERS, Esq., and his opponent, CHARLES BROWN, Esq. The Union men are very confident of electing Mr. SMITHERS, and we will confidently look for good news from Delaware on the evening of the 19th.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—The sad case of death of a little girl only four years of age in one of the New York schools from mental anxiety and tremor, caused by detention for imperfect lessons, is likely to attract the attention of parents to the discipline in our public schools. Discipline and good order are so essential in our public schools and so difficult to be secured among the vast numbers of children of all classes who attend them, that it is highly desirable to sustain the teachers in all proper rules which they may deem it necessary to adopt. But it is also essential that the children should not be harassed by injudicious restraints, and that the rules should be tempered to their respective ages and dispositions. This was not done in the case of the child whose death is to be attributed rather to the faults of a system than the indiscretion of the teachers. An investigation into the whole subject of discipline in our public schools is desirable, and it is to be regretted that it should not have taken place before the fate of this little delicate girl had demonstrated its necessity.

What Shall be Done?

Do our military men really intend to make an effort to raise the whole or any part of the quota of Allegheny county in the new call? If so, time is precious. Only some six weeks remain until the time fixed for the enforcement of the draft. Perhaps they have concluded to do nothing. If so, we are content. All we ask is that a definite understanding should exist as to what our policy shall be.

Both modes of raising troops have their advantages, and also their disadvantages. The draft is undoubtedly the most equitable, all things considered. But it takes a great amount of time to draw men, and to have their disabilities and their excuses passed upon. We have no special choice, only that we are asked every day when volunteering is earnestly to commence. The sooner this point is determined the better.

School Hours.

They are now agitating in Philadelphia a change in the hours of the public schools so as to conform them to that of many private schools—to wit, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., instead of from 9 to 12, and then from 1 to 4, or from 2 to 5, as at present. We have very little doubt that this change at no distant day will be made. Its introduction into private schools is only of late origin, yet nearly all of them have adopted it. It only reduces the time of actual confinement one hour, and then leaves the larger portion of the afternoon for recreation, exercise, or amusement. Under the old theory, which looked upon school teachers as mainly useful because they took charge of the scholars so many hours of the day, this would have little to recommend it. Those, however, who have endeavored to keep alive the attention of children, will undoubtedly agree that five hours are quite as much as can be usefully employed.

It is more important to us that our children should live and thrive, and become lusty boys and girls, than that they should be indifferently educated. In the mere matter of education, also, more will be gained by allowing children plenty of time for observation and exercise. The boy should have time to play with his kite, to attend to cricket clubs, to skate, and swim, and row. The girl should have hours when the doll could be dressed, and guests received, and playfellows entertained at little tea parties. Then the evenings should be reserved for home intercouse, and domestic recreation. The lessons of school, however, in nearly all cases, interfere with such wishes. At nine o'clock they must be in school. From twelve to two is little enough time for dinner. At five o'clock it is almost dark, and from five o'clock to nine, or perhaps ten, all the duties and amusements of the day must be attended to. No child can do this without violating the first precept of his existeuce. The reform proposed would obviate this. School might be dismissed at two, and the afternoon could be given to the duties and pleasures of the day. This would give five hours for study, and no human being, under the age of puberty, can give more without doing the mind and body an injustice.

Resident Aliens.

Can any well-informed man believe that nearly ten per cent. of the male population of this Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are resident aliens, who have never even declared their intention to become citizens of the United States!

This fact appears to be established by the final report of our Enrolling Board. We suppose they were as careful as any set of public officers could be. If it were indeed true, then some remedy ought to be applied. It is monstrous that ten per cent. of our male population, who enjoy all the protection to life and property given by our laws, shall still live here and refuse to discharge any of the duties incident to citizenship.

Elementary writers generally tell us that we owe allegiance to our Government because of the protection it affords to us. These exempted aliens are in the anomalous position of recognizing no allegiance to the Government that protects them. Of course they pay taxes on their property—but that is all—if they owe no allegiance, then in what position would they be placed if they should disclose information of all our actions to JEFF DAVIS' Confederacy?

We think if so large an element really does exist, that they should be required to pay double taxes on all real and personal property. Suppose such a provision was in our laws—would ten per cent. of our resident population be found paying double taxes? And yet every man of intelligence will see that some distinction ought to be made. Why if these three hundred and ninety-eight had paid their commutation fees, it would have amounted to $119,400 towards the support of the war. We cannot, at present, think of any other mode to reach these recreants so effective, as requiring them to pay double taxes on their property.

MISS ANNA DICKENSON.—The Chicago *Tribune* draws the following pen portrait of this notorious lady orator, whose lectures throughout the country have excited so much comment:

In personal appearance Miss Dickenson is small in stature, very compactly and solidly, if not elegantly built, of pleasing and natural rather than refined and cultivated manners. Her head seems to be perfectly well made, and balanced in all its parts. The forehead, however, is, upon a closer examination, capacious, and of a fine intellectual architecture, broad in the regions of ideality, and what the phrenologists call the "top-head" is gracefully developed. The back of the head is proportionately large, and the whole physique, so far, gives to a careful observer the assurance of a vigorous intellect and a high moral nature, placed upon a splendid animal background. The face confirms this judgment, and adds to the high qualities alluded to an expression of womanly sweetness and tenderness which flings a charm over her person when she is animated by the recital of some of the many tragic stories of the war that is really captivating.

She does not affect any peculiar action in the delivery of her sentences, and has evidently not studied in the glass of Edward Everett. She is a natural orator, and speaks without effort; never filling up the agony as so many of our old stagers do, much to their disadvantage, but speaking right out and right on with a profusion of thought and illustration which is sometimes startling and always admirable. Her sentences are mostly long, rolling and tempestuous, gathering strength as they progress in duration, until at last they sweep all before them in their irresistible might. She has a trick, however, of spoiling a good thing sometimes by an abrupt parenthesis, or a series of such, in which she indulges, not always with the best effect, in satire and witty allusions, often in downright hard denunciations. A little more art in the oratory, a little more method in the arrangement in the discourse, would improve the practice immensely.

A MAN SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS BY GETTING MARRIED.—The Ottawa (C. W.) *Citizen*, of Tuesday last, in its report of the Assizes at that place, relates the following:

The case of Patrick Nagle, an Irishman, charged with rape, was called on. The girl, a very interesting person, came into Court. Much interest was excited, and a great number of persons were present to hear the trial. The man, a rather good-looking fellow, appeared to be deeply in fear at the dangers that surrounded him. Mr. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, appeared for the defence; Sir Henry Smith for the Crown. When the case was called, Mr. O'Reilly "challenged the array" of jurors, evidently for the purpose of throwing the case over to the next Assizes, he having stated previously that the man was desirous of marrying the girl, and no doubt would be able to do so, she being willing. In that case the Crown would have no evidence against him, as a wife, cannot appear as evidence against her husband.

Mr. O'Reilly's challenge wss allowed, and the trial of the case was therefore adjourned until next court, on the ground that the jury were only summoned from the city of Ottawa and the township of Gloucester, and should have been taken from the whole county and not from any locality. It was suggested by the learned counsel for the defence that the prisoner was willing to marry the girl, and he made an application to admit to bail. The Jndge stated that if the girl would consent to marry him, and he could be assured of the security of the man, he would grant the application. Upon Mr. O'Reilly giving the necessary assurance to the court, bail was taken, and the man and girl left the court to go before a clergyman to have the knot tied. We understand that the learned counsel was present, and thus by his ingenuity saved his client; for, no doubt, i' the prisoner had been tried, he would have been found guilty. Thus a man was saved from the gallows, and got a wife into the bargain.

THERE is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occured within that period when they were both out of the State Prison at the same time.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Rebel Correspondence—Lord Palmerston Among the Fair Sex—More Advances—About the Banks, etc.—Mortality—Decease of a Venerable Woman—General Miscellany.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

Up, up, up goes everything except air and water, which a kind Providence has so arranged in this country that neither contractors or speculators can manage to control. And a blessed thing it is, too, in these days of general advancement—advancement not only socially and politically, but financially. The Board of Trustees of the City Gas Works have "resolved" to increase the price of gas after the first of January next to $2 50 per thousand feet. We now pay $2 25 per thousand feet, with a deduction of five per cent. if paid promptly when due. This last arrangement, I understand, will still be continued. We are something like the New Yorkers with regard to gas companies and similar associations. They ride over us rough shod, and there appears to be no remedy.

The weather to-day has been mild and pleasant, but not cloudless. This evening the atmosphere portends rain. As I notice that the President really intends being present at the Gettysburg consecration, I hope everything may favor it.

All the Banks in the city held their annual election for Directors to-day, except the Bank of North America. Very few changes were made. I believe it is generally admitted that the management of our banking institutions is equal to that of any city in the Union. True, they are not as desirous of grasping everything with a glittering look, like many of those in great Gotham, but for reliability and stability they are unsurpassed—even in Pittsburgh, I must admit, however, while speaking of monetary affairs, that we have a bad name as regards "Savings Institutions" and "Trust Companies." Latterly, though, they have become tolerably well "cleaned out," and what are left are on a sound footing.

Ere this reaches you, I suppose you will have read the rich and spicy correspondence between certain prominent rebels in England and others in the Southern States. The daily papers will have food for discussion now sufficient to last two or three days certain. If Jeff Davis has one iota of shame, he cannot help betraying some of it, when he reads in our papers the contents of that mail bag, which so unfortunately for his cause, fell into the hands of our Jack tars off Wilmington a few days since. I need not dilate upon the matter, for you have all the facts and can do it at your pleasure. The effect of this capture, however, is so beneficial that it deserves to be thoroughly and widely canvassed, for when we reflect how long the port of Wilmington has been nearly as wide open as that of New York, and commerce was so uninterrupted between there, St. George, Nassau, and Liverpool, that a regular steamship line was employed to carry freight, mails, and passengers, as if there were no blockade. It shows that our venerable friend in the Navy Department, has at last got on the right track. Let him keep there by sending a few more steamers of light draught, down the coast.

One of the latest pieces of delicious scandal afloat is that in connection with Lord Palmerston. I believe that I am safe in saying that the *Commercial* will first give the *cue* to the affair, as the other newspapers have thus far failed to get hold of it. A correspondent at London writes that "Old Palm," as he is familiarly called, has been so extremely thoughtful of the welfare of the wife of a Captain in the Royal Infantry, that said Captain has taken the matter into court, and demands five thousand pounds damages from the venerable Adonis, besides asking the honorable court to grant him a divorce from the alleged frail better half. As the Premier passed his eightieth year last month, the case is one which, it is said, created no little attention in aristocratic circles.

Two hundred and fifty-two is the sum total of deaths in our city for the week just passed. One hundred and thirty-four were adults, and one huudred and eighteen children. Consumption led off as usual in the list of diseases, there having thirty-two died with that remorseless devourer of the human family.

Old "Ginny Ganny" Summerfield, a very ancient female aged about one hundred years, departed this life a day or two since at West Philadelphia. This antiquated lady was well known, having worked for the Government for the past sixty years, with very brief exceptions. Her's is a very romantic history, but it is doubtful if in her sphere she has ever been sufficiently intimate with any "sensational" writer to be brought before the world in a manner akin to the "Roman Wife." Her husband served in the Revolntionary War, as well as through the Indian war in Florida, in the last of which she accompanied him and performed material service. She was truly one of nature's noble women, and although in humble life, will be long remembered by many.

We are on the topmost wave of satisfaction now, both as regards business and pleasure. The hotels are well filled, and so are all the places of amusement. Rarely has there anything been seen like it. The "Dutch" Opera, too, seems to flourish uncommonly well, which is a sure indication that our people have a plenty of money and are willing to spend it. Houses are very scarce, and there is an excellent class of buildings now being put up on Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and other "nobby" streets, where vacant lots have from time immemorial been eye sores to aristocratic peregrinators. The probability is that some of the builders will go it a little too extravagant and then—you know the result. Somehow a very limited number of extra fine carved brown-stone fronts seem to answer for our population, and several attempts hitherto made to change public sentiment in this respect fell heavily on the shoulders of the experimentors. There is a large room for improvements of the medium grade, but those beyond that should be few and far between—if they are made with a view of profit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1863.

The Potomac Army has not as yet advanced much beyond Brandy Station, some four miles from the Rappahannock. The cavalry occupy Culpepper, and the ridge of hills, some distance beyond. An advance at an early day may, however, be looked for, and no doubt people away from here, and not exactly knowing the *modus operandi* of conducting military movements, especially in Virginia, are eagerly listening for the news of another advance or battle. It is impossible to advance much beyond the line of the Rappahannock, until the railroad is completed, so as to bring forward supplies. That will be done before you receive this.

The bridge at Rappahannock will be completed by Tuesday at furthest. The railroad beyond that point is uninjured, and taking into consideration all the facts which we see around—especially this one, that at the present moment the soldiers elated at their late victory, are more eager to advance than they ever were before, and Gen. Meade is no less anxious to gratify them, and give to the world some more of his skill as a General. The army at present lies in such a position, that neither the enemy or our own men can form an opinion, as to whether Meade intends to push on by way of Culpepper, or suddenly move to the left and take up the Fredericksburg route. The railroad on the latter route is uninjured from Aquia creek to Falmouth, with the exception of some few bridges. The docks and buildings about the creek have all been destroyed, and they will have to be rebuilt in case that route is again assumed. There need be no supposition made however, to think that the army can winter near Falmouth. It would be impossible, for there is not any wood left on either side of the river for miles.

Gov. Curtin has appointed ex-Governors Johnston and Pollock, to represent the State of Pennsylvania, in the coming consecration of the Gettysburg Cemetery. This reminds me of the fact, which I intended mentioning in my last letter—that Gov. Johnston is acandidate for clerk of the next House of Representatives. Since this announcement has been made, he has the inside track, among the members and influential persons now in this city. It is said, that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation are already settled on him, as their candidate. His unceasing labors in the late Pennsylvania campaign, has placed him so firmly on the maintenance of the Government platform, and has won for him such a host of friends all over the country that he will be hard to beat. If Pennsylvania gets the clerk, and it is conceded she will, no one is better qualified or more justly entitled to it, than Gov. Johnston. His opponents are M'Pherson of Pennsylvania, Evans, of Maryland, and Green Adams of Kentucky, Casey, of Kentucky, has withdrawn.

The friends of Gen. Rosecrans in this city are grieved at Gen. Thomas using the following language, in his report of the operations of his Corps, in the battle of Chickamauga:—"I should have defeated the enemy on Sunday afternoon, had it not been that my ammunition train was ordered to Chattanooga by a person in higher authority than myself." Gen. Rosecrans must of course be meant as the person, *in higher authority*. We all know that the resistance made by the soldiers under Gen. Thomas, was one of the most brilliant achievements ever recorded; but it does not follow that Gen. Rosecrans could see so far ahead, as to expect this extraordinary success, and therefore have held the ammunition train in one front, instead of ordering it to the rear, where, in case a disaster should have fallen on Gen. Thomas, it was safe.

If this train had been lost what would grumblers have said then? We should not be too hasty either in condemning or applauding a General—especially after the experience we have already had in this business with the Potomac army Generals. The causes which led to the removal of General Rosecrans being now well known, it is commented on severely, as being a grand mistake of General Halleck. The *Army and Navy Journal* justly remarks the sentiments of most persons in this city, who are in positions where they can judge of right or wrong, viz:—"We could have wished that the President at the beginning, had come between the angry points of the two, and saved to the nation a man who is so generally regarded as perhaps, on the whole, the ablest military head the war has produced, and whose services to his country have been of incomparable value and splendor."

Among the notables in town yesterday were Hon. J. H. Campbell, Hon. W. F. Johnston, Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. Geo. W. Hamanly, R. B. Robberts, Hon. P. C. Shannon, Maj. Gen. Meade and Captain Hardy, Maj. Gen. Newton and staff, Simpson Horner and James Watson, of Pittsburgh, Thurlow Weed, Alexander Cummins, &c.

The Quakers of Pennsylvania will memorialize Congress on the subject of the contrabands, to give expression of their labor into the hands of the Commission of Agriculture. The Department is considering the proposition to have a separate contraband and colored enlistment bureau established. The enlistment of colored soldiers in Maryland is progressing at a wonderful rate. Col. Birney has the camp at Benedict, on the Patuxent, where five regiments are already formed and full. Four steamers are constantly engaged in bringing him recruits from the vicinity. At the present rate of enlistment, Maryland will be swept of negroes before the advent of the new year.

Very heavy rain fell all last night and this morning, making it very disagreeable to the soldiers and to railroad building. It is over, and the sun again shines brightly.

C.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We take the following account of a most horrible affair from the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. It says: "Three weeks ago a young man named George Beaver, about twenty-three years of age, stole $300 from his employer, a merchant af Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and decamped. Beaver arrived in this city last week, and remained here a short time, when he proceeded to Norwalk, in which place he had a few friends. A day or two since he called upon a young lady acquaintance and requested a private interview, which was granted. He then told her that he was on the point of killing himself, at the same time producing a revolver. The lady seized his arm and tried to get the weapon from him. During the struggle, Beaver exclaimed: 'Stand aside, or my brains will be spattered over your person!' The lady then did as desired, when the wretch placed the muzzle against his forehead, and blew the top of his head completely off. Upon the person of the deceased was found eighty cents in money and a pawn ticket for a gold watch, from which he parted while in Cincinnati not long since. In answer to a telegram describing the sad affair, Beaver's parents—who are poor people and reside at Fond du Lac—directed that his remains should be buried at Norwalk."

ENGLISHWOMEN IN DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLIES.—It was a notable feature of the Social Science Congress which met at Edinburgh in the middle of October that a considerable number of thinking and earnest women took a prominent part in its deliberations. Florence Nightingale, whose sacrifice of health and strength in behalf of the suffering soldiers in the Crimea has not prevented her from using her pen effectually, laid before the meeting several valuable suggestions on questions of hygiene, derived from her own experience. Miss Mary Carpenter and Miss Florence Hill read papers on the treatment of female convicts, giving the results of their personal observation. Miss Lania Octavia Hope, contributed an essay on the proper organization of Ladies' Relief Committees for the benefit of the poor.

Mrs. Bailey discussed the condition of the working-classes, and Miss Emily Faithful, the conductor and publisher of *The Victoria Magazine*, summed up the useful employments in which women are now engaged in England. All these women were heard with respectful attention, and although it is denied to women in England to enter the medical schools, yet in an intellectual body like this Social Science Association she is regarded as worthy of an attentive hearing. It is a remarkable fact, also, that in nearly every instance where one of these essays was read by a woman, the subtle thought that pervaded her work stimulated discussion, and animated debates followed.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at No. 142 Penn street, oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

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Kentucky State Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Pennsylvania State Fair,
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for beautiful machine work.
Ohio State Fair,
First Premium for machine work.

And the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Chaplain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society,
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.
Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
Mechanic's Institute (Pa.) Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Battle Expected between Meade and Lee.

The *Republican* of this evening declares that it is expected that Meade and Lee will have a battle ere the end of the present week, and the impression is confirmed somewhat as we learn directly from the front to-day.

Missouri Official Removed.

A letter from Attorney-General Bates, to the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, informs him that his recent active participation in a political enterprise hostile to the known views of the President and the Governor of Missouri, rendered it unfit for him to continue in office longer, and therefore at the wish of Bates the President removed him.

Gov. Cannon Approves Gen. Schenck's Order.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, has approved of the order issued by General Schenck, relative to the election in that State, on Thursday. It is a copy of one issued for the Maryland election, declaring that no disloyal person shall be allowed to vote, and requiring all parties whose loyalty is challenged to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln on a Visit.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln will leave here in the morning for Gettysburg direct, in special train. Marshal Lamon and aids proceeded there this morning. The President and Edward Everett will be guests of Wills', of that place. A.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Fight Between Averill and Imboden.

We have late copies of the Richmond papers from which we extract the following, relative to the fight between Averill and Imboden, on Tuesday last. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th, says: "The Yankees advanced it seems upon Covington, where Imboden was, and after a sharp skirmish with the enemy fell back. Information reaching Imboden that evening, who was being reinforced; he fell back on the day of the fight to Goshen, the enemy not reaching his reinforcements, he is reported to have continued his retreat, so that both forces were retreating at the same time. It was reported, however, that the enemy did make some show of pursuit after he had learned that Imboden was retreating. Some doubt exists as to whether Imboden is really wounded. Our informant, who saw him at Goshen day before yesterday, states that if he is wounded it is very slight, and does not effect the performance of duty.

Election in Virginia.

The Petersburg *Express* says that the Conservatives, or peace men, have carried Leach in the Fourth District, Turner in the Fifth, Christian in the Seventh, and probably Logan in Tenth.

Steamer Captured.

The *Enquirer* notices the capture of the steamer Relee, and says her loss will be seriously felt, as she had made many trips, and had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss is none the less regretted on that account.

The *Enquirer* reprints and endorses an article from the *Dispatch* with reference to the treatment of those of our men they hold as prisoners. The article is significant: "If we are starving ourselves, how can we keep them from starving? But the truth is, that though straitened in our own means of life we are doing as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our own personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat for their own families because it is necessary for the Yankees."

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following: Advices from Northern Virginia leave no doubt of the fact that the Federal army, under Gen. Meade, is advancing upon our forces with a view to bring on a general engagement, which will probably not be declined when the proper time arrives. From present indications a few more days will serve to bring into collision the contending forces. Meade has already established his headquarters at Culpepper Court House, whilst his whole army is known to be south of the Rappahannock. His advance yesterday morning was several miles south of the Court House, moving in the direction of several of the fords of the Rapidan.

The latest reports from Averill, in Greenbrier, state that he was retreating, and our forces were slowly following.

The loss of Gen. Echols, in his engagement on Thursday, is put down by one writer at 150, and by another at 300. Most of them are missing, and many have come in since the fight. The engagement was mainly an artillery duel, and there were not many killed or wounded on either side. A.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

Everything is very dull. News from the seats of war is unimportant.

Demonstration on the 19th inst.

It is requested by the Marshal-in-Chief of the Gettysburg demonstration, on the 19th inst.—that the Governors of the several States will recommend on that day the American flag to be hoisted on all public buildings in the States.

Payment of Bounties.

A bill will be introduced into Congress early in the session, to have the bounty to soldiers paid in monthly instalments, in addition to their stated pay—thirty dollars a month instead of twelve.

Still Firing at Sumter.

We are still banging away at Sumter with the usual results.

The News from Texas.

Later news from Texas is most gratifying, and shows that we shall soon be in possession of the State again.

The Weather.

The weather is cloudy and dreary. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

From the Army of the Potomac.

A train has arrived this morning direct from Culpepper, running over the new railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Our infantry have advanced to the Rapidan opposite to where the rebels are intrenched on the south side of that stream. They shelled our cavalry yesterday and wounded one man.

Rebel Deserters.

Over one hundred deserters came in yesterday. They seem better clad than former prisoners, having received new uniforms this fall, through blockade.

Throwing up Fortifications.

The rebels are very industrious in throwing up fortifications south of Rapidan.

Letters from Libby Prison.

Numerous letters from Libby Prison are being received in the city, but none later than the 6th inst. The writers are all very reserved as to their condition—letters having to pass through the hands of rebel authorities. They are all, however, conclusive as to the fact that supplies sent them are faithfully delivered by rebel authorities.

A letter from Lieut. John D. Babb, dated Libby Prison, says: The past week has been a lively one with the inhabitants of Libby. Some two hundred officers received boxes from their friends, while the Christian Commission of the North sent a number of boxes of clothing to be distributed among us. A.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Navy Department has received information of another capture off Wilmington. Particulars not yet received.

George T. Ayre, agent for the sale of Confederate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac and committed to the Old Capitol prison. Several other dangerous characters also have been sent to that prison.

Brig. Gen. Chas. K. Graham has been relieved, by order of the Secretary of War, from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and directed to report to Gen. Butler.

A *Tribune* special says that the Government has received information through our Consul at Monterey that a few days before the capture of Brownsville by Gen. Banks, a large cargo of rifles, enough to arm all the militia in the State had landed there.

When the U. S. steamer Newbern was on her way to New York, with a large number of rebel prisoners, a plot was discovered to take the vessel from the officers and men, as there were less than fifty of them. The rebels could easily have effected their design had it not been for the ingenuity of the naval officer, who, disguised as a sailor, discovered the plot.

A *Times* dispatch says: Rumors reach here to-night of a cavalry fight to-day on the Rapidan. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Stevensburg, and again to-day in the same direction. The rebels captured a wagon train on yesterday near Stevensburg. The cause of the firing to-day is not known up to this hour, 11 p. m.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16.—All quiet in front. The Lookout battery has been very vigorously at work to-day, firing alternately on Hooker's camps, at Moccassin Point, and the Chattanooga camps. Their shells are occasionally thrown into the town, but their fire is neither accurate nor effective. No casualties are reported here. Our Moccassin batteries have splendid range on their camps in the Chattanooga valley on the east side of Lookout Mountain.

The indications were that an attack would be made on Hookers position by a large force of rebels before long, but its strength and advantageous position led to the abandonment of the design. Latest information from scouts contradicts former reports of a raid on Weston. The Atlantic Road is worked to its full capacity in bringing reinforcements to Bragg, and the road from Chickamauga Station, eight miles south, is lined with rebel camps. Our campaign will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Intelligence from East Tennessee to the 14th is satisfactory.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—Professional or business men desirous of selecting a venerable looking man, with a hoary head, to act as copyist, clerk, &c., are requested to address SPECTATOR, at this office, for two days. no18:1t

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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TRIAL OF BERNARD LAUTH FOR MURDER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1863.

The trial of Bernard Lauth, indicted for the murder of John Kunzler, was resumed.

Jacob Cauf, sworn—Live in Lower St. Clair township, this county; in 1860 lived in same place; I knew Lauth and Kunzler by sight; saw Lauth after dinner, on the 17th of November, 1860, at Weaver's clock-making shop; he was coming out, and had a pistol in his hand; he put it in his inside pocket; he said "This is the death of Kunzler or of me." [The Commonwealth proposed to ask the witness if the manner of Lauth, when he made the last remark, was an angry or excitable one. The defendant's counsel did not object to this proposition, but they would object to witness giving his opinion.] He appeared to be in a bad humor; he talked very short before he got into the car; he said nothing else, but got into a car and come to town; I was about three yards from Lauth; saw the pistol in his hand, but could not tell what kind it was; could not tell whom he addressed when he came out; there were two more with me; he said "this would be the death of Hans Kunzler or me, the s— of a b—h."

Cross-Examined—Followed coal digging at that time, but now work in Cunningham's glass works, in Brownstown; Peter Kunzler does not work there; have been working there four weeks last Sunday; have worked for Adams & Co.; about a year; quit there about two months ago; Peter Kunzler worked in the lower house; don't know he is a member of the firm; quit work on Saturday noon; washed myself, ate my dinner, and went to get my pay; then went down to Weaver's corner, where I heard the remark; was there some time before I heard the remark; there was more than one car passed while I was there; Mike Warner and Billy Emerson were with me at the corner; they are both in the army; I was standing on the pavement; did not see Lauth going into Weaver's shop; he might have done so while we were there; don't recollect of seeing a car stop there; Lauth was outside of the door when he made the remark; talked with no one about this affair, and no one talked to me; don't know how wide the pavement is; did not make any measurement; Lauth was talking to himself, when he made the remark; the car was in sight when he came out; he spoke in a short and cross tone; it was pretty loud; he did not look at me, but straight before him; I never mentioned this to any one afterwards.

H. A. Levake, Sr., Sworn.—Reside in East Birmingham; am the father of H. A. Levake, Jr.; knew Bernard Lauth in November, 1860, and John Kunsler, also; recollect seeing Lauth on that night after Kunzler was shot in my house was there when he came in; think he had a pistol in his hand; he gave me the pistol, and I gave it to Coroner Bostwick, [pistol shown witness.] This is similar to the pistol I gave the Coroner; think I remarked it was nothing but a pepper box; when Lauth came in, he remarked, "I have shot him, and am as cool as a cucumber," and, that he wouldn't bother him, or something similar; think my wife was in at the time; the children might have run in, but he couldn't say; he gave me the pistol in the bar-room; think it was between ten and eleven o'clock, it might have been later; pretty sure I did not hear the firing, as the house was shut up.

Cross Examined.—Shortly after he said he was cool as a cucumber, he remarked that Kunzler had been "dogging" him around all day, and that he wouldn't "dog" him any more; after he first came in, he went back into the kitchen; think some one came to me and told me that he had a loaded pistol in the kitchen; went back and told him it wouldn't do in there, and to give it to me; he did so. When he remarked that he was cool as a cucumber, I thought he was pretty badly scared.

Coroner Bostwick was recalled, and identified the pistol given to him by Mr. Levake.

Philip Lutz, sworn.—Live in Lower St. Clair township, and did in November, 1860. Knew Lauth and Kunzler at that time; on that night about 11 o'clock saw Lauth and Kunzler together in what is called Brownstown; I went up to Brownstown, and afterwards went into Mr. Levake's tavern; Kunzler was in the tavern when I went in; he was pretty drunk, and was standing at the counter; he asked Mrs. Levake for a drink, and she wouldn't give it to him; I talked to him, and told him, "Johnny, you had better go home—you are drunk;" he said he wouldn't; said if he would, I would go with him; he said he could go home by himself; I started to go home, and went up the street in front of the barber shop; looked into the shop; had a motion to go in and be shaved; I went in; before I went in saw Lauth coming down the street, and he met me in front of the barber shop; he asked me if I saw Johnny Kunzler; that's all he said; I told him he was down there; he had a pistol in his hand, and he asked me if I had a knife, and I said "no;" he had the pistol in both hands; it was a small pistol; we went into the barber-shop, and he sat down on a chair; he took out a little knife and fixed something behind the loading of the pistol; he then stood up and went out; I went out, too; saw no persons in front of the shop before going in; Mr. Lauth went down the street, against Levakis; did not see Kunzler; he went down a little piece and then commenced a loud talk in front of Levakis' house; it was Johnny Lunzler with three men; did not see him, but heard him; when he heard the talking, he stood with his back against the house and then stooped down; I think that it was the house where Mr. Dresback lived; it was a pretty dark night, and they could not be seen, but they could be heard; they were talking pretty loud, as if there was a fight; Kunzler and the men who were with him moved down the street; Lauth then started down street, too; I went down a little piece and stood still; then the next I heard was Benny talking, saying "you can't whip me;" believe he was talking to Johnny Kunzler; don't recollect that he said anything else; at the same time he said "you can't whip me;" Lauth commenced to shoot; To a juror—can't say whether they struck any blows.] Believe Lauth fired three times; Kunzler was twenty-five or thirty feet from me when the first g took place; saw nothing in his hands at the time; Kunzler was eight or ten feet from Lauth when the firing occurred; I run off after the shooting; saw Kunzler about four or five minutes after he was shot; he was lying on the ground, on the other side of the street. When Lauth first met me, he talked just as any man would talk to another; he did not talk very bad; when I went into Levaki's, saw three men standing close to the door; did not know them.

Cross Examined.—Was a shoemaker before; was in 1860 working on a coal boat; lived in Lower St. Clair township, above Carson street, between three and four hundred feet from Levake's; lived on the left hand side of Carson street and between it and the river; lived on a cross street, about three hundred and fifty feet from Carson street; was working that day on a coal boat at dam No. 1, on the other side of the river; quit work at six o'clock, and after supper went down to Birmingham; staid there till about ten o'clock; was in Henry Stagger's and Jos. Schell's taverns; may have drank two or three drinks at each of them. Walked from Birmingham up to Levake's, and there took another; had not seen Kunzler before I saw him at Levake's; knew him by sight; did not stay in Levake's more than five or ten minutes; from Levake's tavern to the barber sho, it is about ninety feet; there are four houses between them; Lauth asked me first, if I had seen Kunzler, and I pointed down and said he was there; three men came out of the barber's shop while we were standing in front; two of them were Billy Grierson and Billy West; they did not speak to Lauth or me, nor did we to them; there was no one in the barber shop, but the barber, Lauth and myself, while he fixed his pistol; Lauth walked down about sixty feet and stopped, and I was about thirty feet behind him when I stopped; at the time Lauth stopped, Kunzler and the men came out of the tavern; I did not see them, but heard them. I knew Benny Lauth when I saw him, that was all; knew Kunzler about five or six years; was not acquainted with either of them; saw Kunzler standing at the side, when Lauth said "you can't whip me;" saw Kunzler by the flash of the pistol, and knew that Lauth made the remark to Kunzler, from hearing him; the three shots were fired as rapidly as they could be fired; Lauth was standing eight or ten feet from the house, with his back to it. Kunzler carry-ing on so I got afraid myself: Kunzler nor Lauth had anything in their hands; Lauth seemed afraid. This was a little after dinner; there were no others in the store except Mr. Grierson and a little child; took in, neither then nor until after I came out.

Cross-Examination—Kunzler was swearing so that I was afraid; I cannot tell whether he was drunk, he seemed steady enough on his feet, but I do not know what was in his head, he acted like a drunk man; sixty-seven years old; I was more afraid for the child than myself; do not know what was the cause of the difficulty; did not knew that they had had a previous difficulty; went after groceries; was no person else in the store except Grierson, the child and myself.

Wm. Grierson Sworn—Am the proprietor of the store spoken of as Griersons store in Brownstown; Lauth was sitting in a chair by the stove in my store when Kunzler came in; Kunzler commenced very abusive language towards Lauth; Kunzler invited Lauth to go out, and he would whip him, would knock hell out of him; Leuth told him to go away, and Kunzler still abused him, and called him frequently a damn coward; he then saw the fork that we take down bacon with, and picking it up went up towards Lauth and commenced to stab him; Lauth still plead with him to go away, but Kunzler still persisted; Lauth told Kunzler that he knew he was a better man than he, that he did not want to fight with him; Kunzler still used the fork upon him, stabbing him about the legs and feet, Lauth defending himself the best he could; Lauth then seized the poker as he was raising from his seat, and struck him over the head; that appeared to stun him, and he leaned towards the counter; I suppose that if it had not been for the counter he would have fallen; the fork then fell from his hand; Lauth then came behind the counter where I was standing, to get out of his way; it appeared that the stroke stunned him a good deal, for he leaned against the counter; Lauth then commenced pleading with him to go away, but he would not, and again commenced abusing him across the counter; the blood was coming down his cheeks pretty rapidly, and Lauth offered to assist in washing him; and again plead with him to go home; Lauth then went back with Kunzler to the basin, and assisted in washing him; Lauth then took the chance, and slipped out; when Kunzler found he was gone, he went out after him.

Cross Examined—When Lauth rose from the chair he seized the poker and struck Kunzler; he would not desist until struck; Mr. Lauth went out of the store then, not when Kunzler was stunned, but afterwards while in the act of running. I would not have considered Kunzler in fun when he was punching Lauth; I should not have taken it as such; I have no doubt but that he was under the influence of liquor, but he knew what he was doing.

Wm. Walker Sworn.—Know where Grierson's store is; was at the store the afternoon of the difficulty; was standing outside the door by the side of a salt box; Robert McCord, Gust Livique, and I think a man by the name of Sherman, were with me; Lauth was also there; Kunzler came up Carson street, on the opposite side of the street, and crossed over to us; Lauth said he would go in the store and get out of his way, as he was rough and would tear his clothes; Lauth went in the store before Kunzler came up; Kunzler wanted to know where all the bullies of Brownstown were, and turned to me, and said, "you think you are a hell roaring man;" he asked where the damned dutch son of a bitch was, referring to Lauth. I told him he had gone in the store. Kunzler then went into the store; had his coat on; came out and pulled his coat off, and made Gus Levique hold it while he went in again; did not see what took place in the store; Kunzler was not very long in the store the first time he went in; he pulled off his coat and went in the second time; I did not go in, there was a good deal of varying in then, but I did not go to see what it was; saw Lauth and Kuuzler come out; Kunzler pitched at Lauth again; Lauth wanted him to go in and wash the blood off him; but he would not do it; I do not know anything more; I left immediately.

Cross examined.—Kunzler asked where the bullies of Brownstown were; he had been drinking, but knew what he was about; when Kunzler came out the first time he told Gus Levigue to take his coat and hold it, when he came out the second time he had the blood on him; Lauth wanted to wash him; when he asked for the Dutch son of a bitch. I do not remember whether he named any one, he spoke it in English.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.—Present, Chief Justice Lowrie, and Judges Woodward, Thompson, Strong and Read.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

Cook vs. Buzzard. Jefferson. Argued.

Lucas & Clark vs. Evans. Jefferson. Judgment affirmed by the Court, and time for payment extended till January 15, 1864.

Reed vs. Myers. Clarion. Non pros.

Kennedy vs. Dean's Administrator. Lawrence. Argued.

Guthrie vs. Kahle. Jefferson. Argued.

Blackwell vs. Cameron. Lawrence. Argued.

Gibson vs. Winslow. Elk. Argued.

Harding vs. Brown. Lawrence. Argued.

Campbell vs. Baker. Venango. Argued.

O'Hara vs. Richardson. Allegheny. Submitted.

Meckey's Appeal. Washington. Affirmed. Thompson, J.

Gouchee vs. Bentley. Washington. Affirmed. Thompson, J.

Wray vs. Kintz. Fayette. Affirmed. Read, J.

Washington School District vs. Luallen. Affirmed. Strong, J.

Barnes' Appeal. Greene. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellants. Strong, J.

Hogg vs. Painter. Fayette. Affirmed. Strong, J.

McQuaide, Kinter & Co., vs. Stewart; and same vs. Taylor. Indiana. Refusal to decree an issue affirmed at costs of the appellants.

Burk vs. Gleasons. Cambria. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded. Woodward, J. Thompson, J., dissents.

Court adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the first Monday of January, 1864.

Public Amusements.

VESTVALI AS GAMEA.—Vestvali was welcomed by a large and fashionable audience last night at the Theatre. Various motives combined to render the occasion one of interest, and create a prejudice in favor of the debutante. Those who had not seen her were possessed by the traditional report of the beauty of her countenance, the magnificence of her form, the abandon of her movements, the symmetry of her person, to such an extent that they were as anxious to see her as the others were to hear her. The fact, too, that she an Italian, was to sustain the principal role in an English drama, excited curiosity and induced many others to go. The consequence was that the house was crowded to overflowing. There can be but one opinion as to her "Gamea." No man or woman who has a heart, no person with a nerve or a sensibility, no one with a child gone forever, but will well agree with us that in this play, which is embarrassed by many infelicities of construction, she exhibits power, passion, a delicacy of expression and a wealth of intelligence combined with a happy faculty of graceful personal display, that render her truly great.

Vestvali's eyes are as bright as an Eagle's, and her form as commanding as that of an Amazonian Queen, her appearance superb.

The Hebrew maidens and matrons of rank and wealth were in the good old scriptural days in the habit of dressing richly, and in colors of startling contrast; so, it seems, was the custom in Gamea's time. The requirements of the several scenes demanded, of course, great variety of dress, but in all, as in one, the queenlike air remained, the faultless taste, which is as much at war with her as is perfume to flowers, disclosing itself in every article, under every guise. The power of Vestvali is great. Her voice is round, full and melodious. Her enunciation is clear and distinct, while the correct appreciable accent add a flavorable spice to her pronunciation, which is by no means unpleasant. In the agonized grief of the despoiled mother; as the cunning fortune teller who played with the secrets of her customers; as she might appear before her own as the proud Jewess defending the faith of the Hebrews, which demanded obedience to Jehovah, rather than love to Christ; as the imperative interrogator demanding in the presence of her daughter an oath from the Christian butcher; as the nervous and fretting woman who sorrowed as she failed to win the affection of her returned child, and finally as the "Heart bowed down" with fear and agony lest the child should die before her eyes, she was simply sublime. Possessing a ability to nature, an appreciation of points and a power of effective combination which swayed the feelings of the audience as the tempest does the sea.

Her rendition of the music of the piece was truly superb; her rich contralto voice came forth in gushing melody, and not only delighted, but surprised her hearers by its richness and purity. The Cradle Song," "The Mother's Prayer," were all given with wonderful effect, and were rapturously applauded. The choruses, and incidental music of the drama, were wonderfully effective. Indeed, the whole entertainment may be summed up, in one word, as one of the richest dramatic and musical treats ever given in this city.

Dismissals of Officers.—The following dismissals of Pennsylvania officers, during the week ending Saturday last, have just been officially published:—

Surgeon Wm. Worthington, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain B. S. Brown, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, from April 4th, 1863, for gross misconduct and immorality, is dishonorably dismissed from the service at the instance of Major-General George H. Thomas.

First Lieutenant Wm. Williams, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and John R. Reynolds, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, they having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Paschall, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for incompetency.

Lieutenant David F. Gordon, Regimental Quartermaster Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for disobedience of orders, and absence without leave.

East Liberty Passenger Railroad.—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company held their annual meeting for the election of directors on Monday, when Messrs. John McDevitt, Springer Harbaugh and Charles Meyran were chosen. The directors met afterwards, and organized by electing Mr. Charles Meyran President of the board. The amount of stock represented at the election was $100,000. When the present company took the road into their hands it was in a bad condition, and they have since expended some ten or fifteen thousand dollars in the purchase of horses, new cars and road repairs. The road is now in a flourishing condition, and its prosperity is rapidly increasing. We may refer to the road again.

Gay and Happy.—We learn that the Young Men's Union Association will give a social dance at Concert Hall, on Wednesday next, (Thanksgiving eve,) 25th instant. We have no doubt it will be a grand affair, a large attendance is anticipated. In consideration that many may attend, who will not participate in the dance, the managers have secured the services of a band of vocalists, who will enliven the proceedings with a few favorite songs. Ladies will also be in attendance in the drawing room to wait upon all the ladies who may be present. A pleasant evening's entertainment is anticipated.

Inducements to Re-Enlist.—The slow process of recruiting under the present system will probably lead to a modification by the next Congress, in the matter of paying the bounty to enlisted men, by dividing the bounty into monthly payments during the term of enlistment, the soldier receiving monthly pay of the soldier twenty-five or thirty dollars. This will leave him a fair sum with which to support his family during his absence, and it is believed would tend greatly to stimulate enlistments.

Horrible Accident at Harrisburg.—On Monday morning, a man named Thomas Donnelly, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, was horribly mangled at the Lebanon Valley freight depot, in Harrisburg. It appears that he was lying on the track, and was accidentally run over by a locomotive or cars, in use at the depot. One of his legs was cut off about the knee, an arm nearly severed from the shoulder, and both hands almost severed from the wrists. Donnelly died about noon on Monday.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner McClung yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lady by the name of Mrs. Crozier, who died suddenly at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pitgrin, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the foot of Elm street, some time on Monday night. Mrs. Crozier, whose age was fifty years, had been complaining during Monday, but no serious apprehensions were felt. The verdict of the jury was disease of the heart.

Mirror of Fashion.—Madame Demorest's *Quarterly Mirror of Fashion* has just been received by Mr. Jno. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. The present number is tor the quarter ending February, and contains all of the latest and most approved fashions. Mr. Hunt has also received the best of Beadle's June publications, and they are really worth the price charged for them. Call at Mr. Hunt's for any of the above.

Coming.—The Continental Old Folks, with Mrs. Emma J. Nichols, the renowned balladist, will commence a series of their very popular entertainments, at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening of next week. As the "Old Folks" have always been popular here, we predict for them crowded houses during their stay.

Died from His Injuries.—Hugh Neely, the brakesman who was so badly injured on Saturday morning last, by the collision at Franklin Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, died from his injuries on Monday. He resided in this city and leaves a wife and a large family of children.

Meeting of the Coal Men.—A meeting of the coal men of this city and vicinity will be held this morning at ten o'clock, at the office of A. D. Smith & Bros., Water street. Important business will be brought before the meeting.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Mme. Damorest's Mirror of Fashion, for the Winter; also, Godey's Lady's Book for December, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Vestvali Photographs at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

See, see, see Pittock's advertisement.

Pocket Books at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional commercial news see fourth page.

THE money market in New York yesterday was brisk, at 7 per cent. Sterling firmer at $1 63 @$1 63½. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 47½, advancing to 49, and closing firm at 48¾ @49. Government stocks steady.

New York Stock Market.

U S 6's 81,cp	110	Reading	123¾
U S 7-30s	106¼	M C	124½
Chi & R I	104¾	M S	81⅝
M & P	99¼	Ill Central scrip	118
P Ft W & C	84	C & N W	45
C & T	115¼	A & T H	62
G & C	108¾	Erie pref	103¾
Cleve & Pitts	104¾	N Y Central	134½
Hudson	120¼	Quicksilver Com.	63½
Harlem	93½		

Ever since the beginning of the "furor" in the purchase of the 5-20 six per cent. Government bonds, the money market has been well tasked. It has drawn out some of the oldest deposits in the vaults of our banks—taken up the idle funds of retired merchants, and has even emptied the "old stockings" of our good country women. This is as it should be. No safer investment can be made than in these Government securities.

—There is little doing at our discount houses in business paper. The rates for money are pretty high, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. for good names. Eastern Exchange is moderately brisk at former rates. Gold a few cents below the New York rates, and very little offering. Coupons from the 5-20s rate nearly the same as gold.

Sales of stock, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No, 54 Fifth street, by Davis & McIlwaine, Auctioneers:

Citizens' Bank	$ 65 25
Citilens' Bank,	66 00
Allegheny Bank	96 75
Iron City Bank,	63 50
M. and M. Bank,	53 00
Mechanics' Bank,	61 00
Western Insurance Co,	55 25
Marine Rail Way Co,	101 00
Monongahela Savings Bank,	47 50
Peoples Insurance Co,	27 25

Kennedy's *Bank Review* (the semi-monthly issue) contains the following list of new counterfeits:

5s on the **Western Reserve Bank of Ohio**, which are so well executed that the forgery can scarcely be detected, are in circulation to a very considerable extent in this city. They are printed on excellent paper, and are entirely free from that greasy appearance which so frequently characterizes counterfeit bills, while the only perceptible difference in the engraving is to be found in the 7, in the lower corner, the last three letters of which are joined together in the counterfeit, but are distinctly separate in the genuine.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says over three hundred dollars of the new counterfeits were put in circulation in Cincinnati on Saturday. They are dated August 29, 1863, and the plate is a *fac simile* of the genuine fives, of which there is but one style. The engraving is not quite as good as the original.

5s on the **Auburn City Bank**, N. Y. Imitation of genuine; five females around a 5; Washington on right end. Exceedingly well executed.

2s on the **Alfred Bank**, Alfred, Me. Altered; harvest scene; two cupids and sheaf on right.

5s and 10s on the **Bank of Corydon**, Ind. Altered from 1s; man and woman picking grapes; female portrait on right end.

10s on the **Bank of Brighton**, Mass. Spurious; vig, cattle, men on horseback; X and female portrait on right; Washington and X on left.

10s on the **Bucksport Bank**, Bucksport, Me. Altered; men cheering cars; Indian on left.

3s on the **Bank of Rhode Island**, Newport, R. I. Vig, female seated near bales and boxes, ship in the distance; on right end three men with large 3.

2s on the **Bank of Seneca Falls**, N. Y. Imitation; vig. title of bank, head of Washington to right, steamship to left; on the right end, 2, bust of woman with sickle and sheaf; left end, 2, State arms.

2s on the **Citizens' Bank**, Baltimore, Md. Altered; vig. Washington in frame; eagle on right.

10s on the **Citizens' Bank**, Worcester, Mass. Imitation; vig. cherub kneeling and writing on a rock; X each side.

5s on the **Canal Bank**, Portland, Me. Spurious; vig. train of cars turning a curve; female and 5 on right; male and 5 on left.

1s on the **Exchange Bank**, Hartford, Conn. Altered; vig. harvest scene; girl with curls on lower right; lower left dog's head.

3s on the **Exchange Bank**, Greencastle, Ind. Imitation of genuine; vig. in lower center. State die; on lower right end two females and two men; lower left man, female, dog, oxen; very coarsely engraved; paper very bad. Extensively shoved.

500s on the **Haverhill Bank**, Moss. Counterfeit; vig. medallion, female figures in half oval; Washington on right end.

10s on the **Home Bank**, West Meridan, Conn. Altered; vig. three females; lower right bust of female with sheaf of grain, **10** above; left end full length female figure.

3s on the **International Bank**, Buffalo, N. Y. Altered; eagle and shield, female each side, etc., Webster on left end.

5s on the **North Bridgewater Bank**, Mass. Raised from 1s; vig. street scene, men, horses, carriages, etc.

5s on the **Pocasset Bank**, Fall River, Mass Vig. farmer, boy lying down, girl standing, two horse!, one feeding.

2s on **q. W. Weilingston's Bank**, Corning, N. Y. Photographed. Vig. male portrait.

5s on the **Saybrook Bank**, Essex, Conn. Counterfeit. Vig. female and ship; 5 at right end of bill; flowers above; grapes and fruit below; left end 5 in each corner; Goddess of Plenty between.

5s on the **State Bank**, Newark, N. J. Imitation. Vig. church, houses, carriages and men; right end 5, 5; left end, ship sailing. Printed in blue, Red ends.

5s on the **Traders' Bank**, Providence, R. I. Altered. Vig. farmer pouring swill to pigs; portrait of Clay on left.

5s on the **West Winfield Bank**, N.Y. Imitation of genuine, Vig. on lower left two trains of cars crossing a long bridge; State die on right lower corner. The counterfeits have the date "March 15th" engraved—genuine have written dates. Splendidly executed, and would deceive good judges.

5s on the **Waterville Bank**, Me. Raised from 1. Vig. large figure 1 with female portrait in oval frame each side; right end 1, Franklin; left end, 1, Washington.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The number of cents represented by any *sterling* quotation may be always ascertained by multiplying the quotation by $4 44, which is the *normal* par. If the quotation for sterling is 100 per cent., then four dollars, forty-four cents, and four mills equal sterling; and the present quotation, 160x $4 444 is $7.11, that is 100 per cent. equal seven dollars and eleven cents to the pound sterling. Various attemps have been made to conform the quotations for sterling to the simple rule of so many cents to the pound, but they have hitherto been unsuccessful.

FIRST FALL RUN OF COAL.

Below will be found a list of the boats here, and which will depart for the lower ports during the next twenty-four hours. The sum total amounts to one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Other lots will follow shouit we wait up in Mr. ladies who may be present. A pleasant evening's entertainment is anticipated. The present will no doubt relieve the immediate wants of our neighbors. Our rivers were at about a stand, with eight feet four inches by the pier marks.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Lake Erie, No. 3	7	barges	65,000
Coal Hill	7	"	65,000
Coal Bluff	5	"	45,000
Webster	5	"	45,000
Bengal Tiger	7	"	65,000
Shark	7	"	65,000
Dick Fulton	6	"	55,000
Dolphin	5	"	45,000
Tom Rees	7	"	46,000
	58		515,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tom Jones—7 barges		70,000
Gray Eagle—5	"	50,000
20 pair floating boats		250,000
		370,000

FOR CAIRO.

Whale—7 barges		70,000
Collier	7 "	70,000
Alps	10 "	90,000
Eagle	7 "	70,000
	31	300,000

FOR MADISON.

Tigress—7 barges	65,000
Total to all points	1,250,000

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

Business continues dull, and buyers manifest but little disposition to operate at the present rates. Our latest news from New York represents a dull market, with a decline in both Crude and Refined. The rates in this market at present are altogether nominal. The exports since our last report were: To New York—Refined, 120 bbls. To Philadelphia—Refined, 126 bbls; Crude, 1,643 bbls; Tar, 117. To Baltimore—Refined, 50 bbls; Crude, 55 bbls. Total, 2,121 bbls. Shipped west—Refined; 178 bbls; Crude, 6 bbls. The imports during the same period were: Per Allegheny Valley Railroad, 594 bbls; per Allegheny river, 745 bbls.

Crude—Buyers were indifferent about purchasing at the present rates. Small lots were disposed of at 11½@20c, without and with the packages. The market is well supplied.

Refined—Was said at—Bonded, 35c ₱ gal; Free, 43c ₱ gal. Other lots were disposed of on private terms.

Residuum—Sales of 41 bbls at 1¢ ₱ bbl.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1863.

COTTON—Scarcely so firm, at 65@86.

FLOUR—More active at 5@10c better, closing, however, ratner quiet, buyers generally refusing pay in advance. We quote Extra at $6 20@$6 25, and R. H. at $7 45@$9 45.

WHEAT—1@2c better. Chicago Spring $1 37@$1 41; Mil. Club $1 42@$1 50; Winter Red $1 54@$1 55; Amber $1 38@$1 40.

CORN—More active and 1@2c better. Shipping mixed $1 09@$1 10; White and Yellow $1 10.

OATS—1c better and in demand at 85@86.

COFFEE—Dull.

PORK—Quiet and steady. Sales 2,000 bbls city prime mess deliverable from the 1st to the 5th of December, at $19 50; Shoulders 9@10; Hams without decided change; Dressed Hogs firmer at 8¾@7¾.

BEEF—Quiet and steady.

LARD—Dull at 11½@12.

BUTTER—Firm at 20@24 for Ohio.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

The weather yesterday was quite pleasant, and business in the vicinity of the wharf was active. The rise of water in our rivers having caused quite a movement on the wharf. The coal boats were all making ready to leave early this morning. The amount that will start out to-day will reach one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels, to be distributed at Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville and Cairo. More will, no doubt, follow during the week, or as soon as it can be got ready. Our coal boatmen will commence locking through this morning. Among the steamers loading we note the following: "Nevada," Captain Brickat, for St. Louis; "Leonidas," Captain W. Anawalt, for Cairo St. Louis, and the "Starlight," Captain Harten, for Louisville and Evansville. Freights were plenty for all points at fair prices. The popular packet "Emma Graham," left for Zanesville with all the freight she could store. Among the sales made we note as follows:

APPLES.—The market contains an ample supply, there was a fair trade demand. Sales were made at a variety of prices, viz.: 100 bbls Russets, on the wharf, at $2 50; 200 bbls assorted at $2 25@2 50; one lot of choice sold at $2 75.

BUTTER.—Was firm and in good demand, principally for home use. Fresh roll sold at 25@26c very readily; packed was disposed of at 16@18c as per quality.

POTATOES—The demand was only moderate. Saales 320 bushels at 75c. Sales from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Prices haae undergone no material change, the supply being about equal to the demand. Among the sales were:

Extra—200 bbls from store at $5 60@$5 75.

Extra Family—166 bbls in lots, at $6 60@$8 80.

Less than channel navigation, receipts through that channel will no doubt increase; a few days will, however, determine that fact.

GROCERIES—The market remains firm with a good local demand.

Sugar—Prices seem to be on the upward move, as the stock in most of the large cities is limited. Among the sales we note Cuba at 13¾@14; Orleans 14@14¼; Crushed 17¼@17¾; sales 10 bbls "A" coffee at 17¾; 10 do "B" at 17¼.

Coffee—Sales 44 sacks Rio at 34@34½.

Molasses—Sales 20 bbls old N, Orleans at 62@63; 10 do new, at 65c.

Syrups—Sales 10 bbls Loverings, at 85; 10 do. Golden, at 65c.

Cheese—Market firm with a steady demand. Sales 60 boxes W. R. at 13@13½; 20 do Hamburg at 14c. Stock moderate.

BARLEY—Sales in a small way at $1 70.

WHISKY—Market firm; sales 40 bbls at 60@62.

GRAIN—The market remains very firm. As prices are without change, we omit quotations.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1863.

Flour—The market remains in the same position as last reported. The demand is local and rather lighter than it was last week, but prices are unchanged. The sales were 100 bbls trade brands at $5 90; 200 do good extra at $6; 100 do in mills at 86; and 50 do fancy Pearl Mills at $6 50.

Whisky—The demand continues active and prices are 2c higher; sales of 6,000 bbls at 62@62½ cents, the latter rate for wagon.

Hogs—The receipts did not exceed 4,500 head, and the demand being pressing, is far in excess of the supply, the market is buoyant, and prices are fully 25c higher. Those averaging 175 to 180 lbs would have brought $6,25, and for 200 lbs average $6,50@6,75. Owing to the few offerings the market did not admit of transactions enough to establish prices as might have been desired. The sales were:

800 dividing on 200 lbs	$6,25@6,50
200 " 200 lbs	6,00@6,50

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eight feet six inches water and swelling slowly. Some twelve inches of snow is reported at the head waters of the Monongahela river.

THE new Zanesville packet, JULIA, will leave for Zanesville on Saturday next. She will be commanded by Capt. Wm. Coulson, an experienced and attentive officer. Our old friend, Capt. J. C. McVay, will do the honors in the office with credit to himself and profit to the owners.

THE favorite passenger steamer NEVADA, Captain D. Z. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and Capt. Brickell is noted for his attention to passengers. Persons who have traveled on the Captain's boats report what we have said of him. From a personal knowledge of him we believe they were correct.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves on Wednesday for Evansville. This will be a fine opportunity to persons going that way, as this packet is noted for good fare and attention to passengers. Our attentive friend Armstrong, will be found in the office.

THE new and magnificent steamer Leonidas, Capt. Anawalt, is announced for Louisville and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of both competent and clever officers. Capt. Anawalt has no superiors in his department. This boat was built under the superintendance of Capt. John Rhodes. We could pay the Captain no higher compliment, when we say the Leonidas is the best boat he ever built.

We condense the following from Tuesday's *Commercial*:

The river is swelling slowly, with 5 feet here to Louisville, and 9½ feet in the canal. The last arrivals report 3 feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland were falling at last accounts, with 3 feet on Harpeth Shoals, and 3 feet in the Tennessee.

The Golden Era, New Transfer, Monitor, Minnie Sykes, Dunleith, Empress, Amenia, Silver Cloud No. 2, Nellie Moore, Princess, Charmer and Cricket No. 4, were all at the levee yesterday, in the service o. the Government. Several of the fleet departed yesterday. Destination unknown.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad packet, Allegheny Belle No. 4, came in from Wheeling yesterday, with a couple of barges in tow, laden with merchandise from the East.

We have no further details relative to the burning of the Sunny Side, at Island Sixteen, in the Mississippi, on Friday. Captain Shunk, her commander, will, doubtless, arrive here today. In addition to the loss of a number of lives, the cargo—1,300 bales of cotton—all shipped on private account, is worth about half a million of dollars.

Yesterday we announced the sinking of the steamer Captain J. Brickell, near West Columbia, Virginia, by running into a flat-boat in the river. The Brickell was a new steamer, and on her second trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, with 200 tons of Pittsburgh manufactures, and a cabin full of passengers. The Miami came along shortly after the accident and brought her passengers here. From all the information we can glean, the flat-boat was lying out in the channel when the Brickell struck it in the stern, causing the steamer to sink inside of five minutes. She lies straight with the water up to her cabin floor. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Capt. A. Q. Ross, with the Crescent City, and two barges in tow; left for the wreck last night, with the hope of raising the sunken boat. The Brickell was purchased by Captain James H. Maratta, and Mr. Dunlap, of this city, for $32,000. The Brickell is insured in this city for $22,000, in the following offices:—Magnolia, Union, Commercial, and Buckeye State $4,000 each, and in the American and Western for $3,000 each.

Captain Daniel Collier and others purchased the Fanny McBurnie, last evening, for $25,000 deliverable on her return trip from Marietta.

The machinery and other portions of the wreck of Alice Dean, burned at Morgan, near Brandenburg, was sold at auction on our levee yesterday, to Charles Dumont, for $4,500. In this connection it may not be improper to state that Captain J. H. Pepper is now building a new Al

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco—Sales of 41 hhds. as follows:—1 at $4, 1 at $6 75, 6 at $7a7 55, 2 at $8 10a8 60, 4 at $9, 3 at $10a10 75, 5 at $11a11 75, 1 at $12 50, 2 at $13a13 50, 2 at $14 25a14 50, 1 at $15 50, 6 at $16a16 75, 1 at $17, 2 at $18a18 25, 2 at $19 25, 1 at $25 25, and 1 at $30 75.

HOGS IN MILWAUKIE.—Prices of Hogs were well up, and the market was fully as firm as on Wednesday. In addition to the sales noted in our last issue, some extra lots of live Hogs sold as high as $5@5.05 per cwt, and one very fine lot yesterday brought $5.07½. Some of the low sales noted in our report were made several days ago.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.—Hemp—Market unchanged, with sales of sixteen bales strictly prime undressed at $110; eight bales choice dressed at $220.

Lead—Continues active and firm, with sales of 500 pkgs soft Missouri in lots, at 9c.

Cotton—Unchanged, with sales of 50 bales at 78c.

SAINT LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—The market remains unchanged, with breaks of 41 hhds. Sales at both city and State warehouses this morning, comprise 14 hhds planters lugs at $7 90@$10 30; 2 do common shipping leaf at $12 25@12 30; 10 do medium manufacturing leaf at $18 10@$37 50; 5 do good do at $30 25@46 75; 10 do bids rejected.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Cleveland

Receipts—The Receipts of grain by rail and canal for the past week were as follows:

	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Barley bus.
Monday	4650	350	600	2850
Tuesday	9000	.....	600	350
Wednesday	18000	650	.....	.....
Thursday	4200	700	600	.....
Friday	4980	350	.....	1000
Saturday	5000	.....	600	.....
Total	44,950	2050	2400	4 00
Week prev	39,650	5100	5400	17 50

CINCINNATI TOBACCO MARKET.—The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were 36 hhds and 35 cases, viz: 15 hhds Mason County Lugs and Leaf, as follows 1 at $8,50, 2 at $9, 1 at $10, 2 at $12, 1 at $13 50, 2 at $14, 1 at $15 75, 1 at $16, 1 at $17 50, 1 at $18, 1 at $19, 1 at $24 and 21 hhds Virginia: 2 at $11, 1 at $13, 1 at $13 50, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $15, 2 at $15 25, 2 at $15 75, 1 at $16, 1 at $16 25, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $19, 1 at $19 25, 1 at $21, 1 at $23 75, 1 at $34, 1 at $30, 1 at $33 50, 1 at $37, and 35 cases Ohio Seed Leaf wrappers and fillers ranging from $11 to $27.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco by Morris & Chalfant were 28 hhds, viz: 3 at $7 60@7 90, 4 at $8,50@8 75, 1 at $9 75, 2 at $10 50, 5 at $11@11 75, 1 at $12 25, 2 at $13 75, 1 at $20 25, 1 at $22, and 9 hhds stems at $3 40.

Memphis Cotton Market.

The sales reported to us were: 1 bale at 27c, 2 balee at 40c, 21 at 45c, 2 at 54c, 3 at 55c, 2 at 67c, 10 at 60c, 9 at 63c, 14 at 64c, 24 at 65c, 22 at 66c, 2 at 67c, 8 at 67½c, 35 at 68c, 96 at 68½c, 71 at 65c, 31 at 70c, 4 at 70½c, 3 at 74½c, 104 at 75c, and 700 bales on private terms. Total, 1271 bales.

The shipments of cotton from this port during the last three weeks were as follows: Oct. 24, 2283 bales; Oct. 31, 3677 bales; Nov. 7, 2273 bales. Total for the three weeks, 8233 bales.

The late changes have caused some irregularity in prices. The following is as near an approximation to the ruling rates as can be given:

Interior	35@40
Ordinary	45@50
Good Ordinary	55@60
Low Middling	62@65
Middling to Strictly Middling	67@70
Good Middling	72@74
Middling Fair	75@—

Hogs in Chicago.

There were in the various yards about 20,000 Hogs, and the entered sales amount to 19,884, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $6 12½ per 100 lbs. The reports circulated through the city during the morning were to the effect that a considerable decline had taken place in the Hog market to-day, and that prices were much lower; the same statements were also advanced in some of the yards, so that in making the usual daily examination of the real state of things we were fully prepared to find a pretty considerable falling off from yesterday's transactions and prices. This feeling, too, was somewhat stimulated by the closeness of the day, which with a heavy, warm atmosphere, betokened anything but a favorable condition of weather for the Hog trade. The appearance of the sale list indicates, however, a very fair demand, amounting to no less than 19,884 Hogs sold in one day, and, on an examination of prices, but little difference will be found between the rates paid yesterday and to-day. On light and medium Hogs a difference of 10@15c less will, in many instances, be found to have been given, but on prime qualities.

New Orleans Market—Nov. 7.

COTTON—The decidedly favorable news by the Creole has given an additional impulse to the market, imparting more activity to the demand and enabling holders to realize a further advance of about 3c per lb, making the entire advance this week 5@6c. The sales, as far as reported, sum up 616 bales, comprising 197 at private sale, all for legal tender, ½c duty paid, of which 75 strictly good ordinary sold early in the day 63½c. 5 bales repacked at 48, 9 low middling at 66½. 39 strictly middling at 67, 9 (embracing 8 middling and 1 ordinary) at 69 round, a crop of strictly good ordinary to low mid. 65c, and 5 repacked at 48; and 419 bales at auction, all for legal tender and all with the exception stated, ½c, duty paid, as follows: 3 bales country pickings at 28½c; 2 repacked at 45 48½, 1 country do at 49½, 2 do at 50½, 5 damaged (would class low middling) at 41, 6 strictly ordinary (stained) at 57½, 1 ordinary at 61, 19 strictly good ordinary at 64½, 50 strictly good ordinary to low middling at 64½, 7 mixed (low middling) at 65, 20 middling (taken at government weight, and including 2 badly damaged, which would class good ordinary stained, without guarantee) at 66½, 10 middling (damaged) at the same, 5 low middling at 66½, 9 strictly low middling at 67, 30 strictly low middliag at 67½, 13 low middling at 67½, 10 strictly low middling at 68½, 9 middling (including 1 low middling stained) at the same, 51 barely middling at 69, 2 low middling at 69½, 5 middling at 69½, 70 middling at 70, 57 of a good style of low middling (to be taken on the levee at buyer's expense) at 70½, 4 barely middling at the same, 3 middling at 71½, 9 strictly middling at 71½, and 8 strictly middling to Liverpool good middling, taken at government weight, at 72. The sale was numerously attended, and went of with unusual animation.

We also note the following, sold yesterday at private sale, but not before reported: 4 bales repacked at 56c, 67 strictly low middling rebaled at 65, and 25 strictly middling at 67.

Sugar and Molasses—Under the influence of light supplies and the great difficulty of negotiating domestic exchange, the demand is limited and to-day's sales are confined to 150 hhds. sugar in several lots at yesterday's prices: Inferior new crop, 9½c; common, 10½c; prime, 11½c, and seconds, 12½c; and fully fair, old crop, 11¾c per lb. Of molasses, about 200 bbls sold at 35@40c per gallon for good to prime old, and 54c for good new crop.

Proposals at St. Louis.

Col. Haines, United States Commissary at St. Louis, has issued proposals for the following supplies: 5,000 barrels best quality new mess or extra mess beef. 5,000 barrels best quality new mess or prime mess Pork. 1,250,000 pounds clear Bacon Sides, packed in tierces or boxes of about 250 pounds each. 500,000 pounds Bacon Shoulders. 50,000 barrels single extra Flour. 50,000 pound of hard Bread; one-third in fifty pound boxes, one-third in one hundred pound boxes, and one-third in barrels. 5,000 bushels prime white Beans. All the articles will be required between the 20th of November and the 15th of December. The Flour will be received at the rate of 1,500 barrels a week.

Bidders will please state the date at which the stores will be ready for delivery.

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WEST street, two doors from OHIO street. Allegheny city, Pa. Recommends himself in the cially in the treatment of all external and internal diseases; likewise in all Chirurgical Operations, Castration of animals, &c., &c.
Always on hand, my celebrated Horse Powders, Spavin Plaster, &c., &c. oc22:6m

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BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital $1,500,000
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital $300,000
These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.
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FOR THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, July 1st, 1863 ..... $2,007,530 91.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets, ... $545,896 46.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Assets, ... $407,079 30.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,
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Book Binding, of all Styles,
From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
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This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

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Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
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F. SELLERS.....R. OWENS.....C. A. R. BENNEY.
F. SELLERS & CO,,
PORK PACKERS,
Curers of Extra Sugar Cured Hams,
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MEDICAL.

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STOMACH
BITTERS.
HEAR THE WITNESSES.
WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of
HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS
Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.
Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.
It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors though the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.
The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."
Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.
During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.
Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of delicate constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.
I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to.